Grim Death, in Countless Awful Forms. Tempts Them Into Braving Perils From Which All But Few Men Shrink

S THERE any single thrilling, dare-devil feat that man has performed, or is doing now, which women haven't

And not for money, or even for fame alone-two incentives that have taken more heroes to crimson glory than all the others put together. True it is that some women, and they among the bravest, have been numbered among those whose terrible risks have been run, and run habitually, for the sake of earning a living. But the rule seems to be that the women who are most conspicuous for the perilous deeds they undertake are simply creatures, feminine in all their attributes, who dearly love the bright face of danger.

They delight in the narrow edge of destruction; they hunger for the yawn of the abyss. What other deep, impelling motives may urge them to brave fate can be only a matter of guess-pride or vanity for some, the instinct of rivalry for others. But the nerve-tensing, the pulsing thrill of the few moments of neighborhood with despair, which they snatch from the very crest of an adventure, is the real reward they ask; and, when a woman is born to love danger's face with a love that has no alloy, she can be always certain of one bliss which has been as often denied as granted to those who deeply love mere man. She never fails to find herself, at some time, in her gruesome lover's

Fit were possible to discover any peculiarly dendly risk men have voluntarily run which women, or some one woman, has not sought out as easerly, the rule might be gainsaid. But the gon's mouth and leopard's claws, the mountain top and the sharks of the sea, the unknown wilds and the treacherous air—ail claim their fair devotees, willing to travel over for the sake of a crisis, which, in the midst of some heartrending struggle with death, shall let them feel for once they are wholly, tumultuously alive.



WOMEN WHO LOVE THE

BRIGHT FACE of DANGER

school boards, chairman of the Civic Club's department of education, secretary of the Public Education Association—interests among the least that would lead her intimates to suspect she harbored a longing for mountain climbing as ardent as that of the beldest mentious gradually it became known that she had been making difficult climbs, one after another, steadily rising from height to height, until there was no astorishment at all over the dispatches of last month telling of her presence, with an expedition of her own, high up on the slopes of Mount Blackburn, in Alaska, in the midst of storms and avalanches, while three of her men broke through the dangers to lower levels for more fuel and food.

Weeks passed after that and no word came of the daring girl mountaineer, cut off from all communica-

Weeks passed after that and no word came of the daring girl mountaineer, cut off from all communication with the world and irrevocably bent on conquering that difficult peak, 16,140 feet above the sea. Reports that she was starving were spread, but there was no way of proving or disproving them. But all who knew her felt assured that this time the unscaled peak of Mount Blackburn, which had sent her back defeated in August of hast rear, and had never been trodden by a human creature, must be subdued or Miss Keen would come very close to perishing in her second attempt. It was not until May 25, fully seventeen days after her men had made their way down for fresh supplies, that she appeared in Kennecott, on the Copper River Railroad, with the conquest of Mount

the Copper River Railroad, with the conquest of Mount Blackburn added to her record.

Whatever peculiar difficulties and dangers this feat presented, Miss Keen has thus far made no claims to rivalry with two other women whose names are now

the terrors of Mount Huarascaran had been fabled among geographers; a determination of its actual height has been the uitling thule, the grail of mountain climbers, exceeded in tales of terror only by the famous Nun Kun, in the Himalayas, and then only because the Himalayas nave had more extensive exploitation than the mountains of Peru. Miss Peck climbed Huarascaran, climbed it completely, and then came down with news that it was 24.000 feet high. That took Mrs. Workman right down into Peru. She measured two peaks of Huarascaran. She demonstrated that the lower one, which Miss Peck conquered, mensured only 21,512 feet, and the higher, which Miss Peck didn't climb, is 22,187 feet. That left Nun Kun-with its height of 23,300 feet still the woman's record—and its appailing risks, more ferrible than those of a journey to the north pole, the greatest ever faced by woman. Nevertheless, it was on a lower mountain climb that Mrs. Workman, two years before, achieved the most awful danger of her career.

A BRIDGE OF DEATH

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In the Jimalayas, between the Hispar and Blato glaciers, she descried an abrupt peak, 21,600 feet in height. It was impossible therefore irresistable. She climbed it, with her native porters falling behind her from mountain sickness, hemorrhage, vertigo—all the human weaknesses that develop as the miles of dizzy ascent are dropped below the climber's feet. High up on the frowning slope she came to a narrow creat, only two feet wide, extending far upward, with a precipice on either side of it dropping sheer for distances varying between 2000 and 1000 feet. She walked that seemingly interminable bridge of death as coolly as Blondin walked across Niagara, and came down it on her return, for it was the only avenue of escape. A single, sudden puff of wind across that ley rim would have flung her to destruction.

Fearful risks, truly, yet no greater than those, taken any day of the year by quiet Mrs. Charles J. Corbett, the steeplejill who so handliy helps her husband with his work on spires 200 feet above the newstricken crowds.

The steady succession of tragedies which marks the slow, dangerous transformation of the aeropiane into a thing of utility has made at the proper and the lightest proper that only the steadiest nerve and the highest proper that only the stadiest nerve and the highest proper and the risks taken by an incer single sent the fath of most gruesome making, with both hemispheres horrified over the fate of

formed a feat that took away the breath of all Europe. In a dense fog, guided only by her compass, she attained the distinction of being the first woman to fly acroes the English channel; and she did it within half an hour. She ricturned with 16000, earlyed by a score of flahits within two weeks, but she denied emphalically that she flew for money. It was the fun of the thing that fascinated her still.

There is no money inducement, either, in the charm which automobile racing has for Mrs. Jean Newton Cunce, the wife of the New York banker. She loves any brand of daring, from an attempt to cat squab straight ahead for thirty days—that wager was the outcome of her admiring husband's fuith in her strength of will—to the track-devouring races in competition with the most reckless drivers of autos the world noids. She is to automobiling what Miss Quimby has proved hereaff in acronautics, together they have held up the reputation of the women of the United States against all comers of their sex, no matter to which country rivals may belong. Mrs. Cunco's most dangerous race, however, proved one where a mother's leve drarfed even her keel sensation of pleasure in terrific speed. It was a race with death, but the life involved was her son's, not her own.

Her son received three bullet wounds in his legs, the result of an accident at her mountain home near Wilmington. Vt. The physician who was called in said that, unless there be an immediate operation, there was serious risk of blood poleoning. The nearest hospital was at North Adams, Mass. thirty miles away. She took the doctor, with the boy in his arms, to her automobile, which happened to be at the door, during the whole thirty miles down the most steep and tortuous of mountain roads, with only her car jamps to guide her through the blackness of night. The boy's life was saved.

ON A MADDENED HORSE

Society has always held its breath when Belle Beach, probably the most famous rider among her sex in America, appears in the hunting field or the show ring on one of the blooded animals owners are so eager to have her tide. No hurdle is too high, no jump too broad for her to attempt if she believes the animal under her has it in his muscles; she expects to supply the nerve. At the Madison Square Garden show some years ago, on chapple Lee, a hay owned by Thomas P. Limasu, her saddle girth slipped and her mount drove into the fence he should have jumped. It those a whole force of attendants to hold the excited beast while his tide; whose wonderful feat had been unshaken, descended. She had him resaddled instantly, mainted, she there were him to take the same time of the supplemental to the fence of the same time of the world among sportswomen, and she has raced death from time and antier, hood and horn from the sretic snows to the poisonous tropics. The sinking of the Titanic meant, to her same time of the same time. In England she would be a national celebrity, ranking only a shade helow royally in popular to kell some time. In England she would be a national celebrity on penetrated into the heart of darkest Africa.



of Feminine

Mrs. Charles J. Corbett, to Whom Steeplejacking 18 a Pleasure.

Living on Little in 1824.....

By Ellen Foster Stone

OW would you like to buy a shad for 61/4c or three spring chickens for 25c? But, hold on, you can't do it now. You could almost as much as butter, by the pound; tea was the a quarter; an orange sold for 12½c; then, again, beef was from 3c to 5c a pound and pork—

Now, if you are becoming incredulous, read on.

Get an accurate insight into the expenses of a gentleman of the old school in 1824, or thereabouts.

gentleman of the old school in 1824, or thereabouts.

SEEKING reasons for the advanced cost of fiving has become a fascinaling pastine as well as a strong problem. And reasons scalors size given, so often repeated we know them by heart-insufficient supply, superfluous incidilemen, too much gold mined, thus isseening its purchasing sower, increasing sumbors of non-producing employments, such as the uniformed general and satellites which go to make up show; indifferent housekeeping. Reasons in penty, remedies few.

Now, if you want to go into hysterias or risk apoplexy through shock dup back some eighty or ninety years and make price comparison between them and now.

Glancing through a womerful old diary kept by a skillful physician of Virginia in 1824, we have the past brought as vivilly to mind as if the days and ways and actors became instinct win life and faced us. And from out the precise and complete detail, for Doubrer was heen and cuttion, taking note of minote and mannatus was heen and cuttion, taking note of minote and mannatus was heen and cuttion, taking note of minote and mannatus was heen and controlled according to their small according to the control files then must appeals to us now, incredible are some price, and, it is well and realthy familiation and overharis. The plantation was set to cotton and country likes would produce, while he smoolid arrian his own barrels. Harrels were worth ELDO appeals of the or half the orangly has a public and contents characteristic and of these the prices are not quoted, but open and when files with pure apple laice, the contents of the prices are not quoted, but open and were high and contents that an addition of the prices are not quoted, but opinion his own barrels. Harrels were bigh and contents characteristic and when files with pure apple laice, the contents of the said for the prices are not quoted, but opinions his own barrels. Harrels were bigh and contents characteristic and when the prices and supplies and the latest and we prices and the latest and



of handing two loads of wood. When these men were hired by the day, the wage was 25 cents; by the year, from \$10 to \$50. Their shees cost \$150 a pair, and cotton ciath for shirts was 37 cents a pard. Linsey woolsey about the same, and woolen cloth for best clothes \$1.25 a yard. The board and clothes of these zervants were hardly balanced by their earnings. The "half-grown" girl was hired out for \$6 a year and the grown woman \$2 a month.

And rents: A pleasant, ample house rented for \$39 a year, a cottage for \$15 a year and lets for planting varied from \$10 to \$25 a year for rental. Postage from the next state, 12½ cents, and letters from the doctor's mother in County Clonmel, Ireland, were two months in transit and cost 25 cents, paid by the receiver. A marken hoe cost \$2 cents; a spade, \$1; a plowline, 29 cents; a padlock, \$7½ cents; a plane, \$2.59, and a box of blacking, 20 cents.

ing. 20 cents.

Tuition at the academy for the year was \$6 a quarter, while singing lessons were \$2 a quarter. The good doctor, in his kindness, gave these privileges to children of his less prosperous patients, \$2 for a volume of "songs and melodies"; \$2 for a zephyr for little Saille Williams. To another child he gave a "neat dressains box," which cost \$2; and to another be "gave a comb for her hair." "Bought a warm cost for Judy and apron check for Phellis," his serving women.

"Bought a warm cost for Judy and apron check for Phylis," his serving women.

Saddie blankets and red flannel and woolen socks are noted, along with sile-lined surtouts, breadcloth cloaks and black slik walscoats and calco morning gowns yellow slippers and white striped valencia for pantalooms. The morning gown was "very much admirted." Feathers were 25 cents a poind, and to a widow he "allowed the balance of her deceased busineds account, \$1.55, for four poinds of feathers."

One dollar a day for horse hire, though more often the flocter loaned his horses. Pils "creim" usually went ent with the "rages, the sorrel" was hitched to the "gig," while the failtful say he rode far and near in visiting patients. He som table to his mother in freland, he subscribed \$15, for the minister's salary, and \$3 to Dorcas Society.

FAMILIAR LEGAL EXPENSES

The legal opinion for a friend" cost \$25. A suit of breach of promise between Doctor O'Bryan and Miss Duer resulted in \$218 damages and \$400 costs. The newly formed Sunday school. The innovation, cost each member 25 cents por year. 75 a ball at the Indian Queen Hotel, in honor of the great Washington's birth, and for another, \$5 each be subscribed, Fourth of July celebration, \$2.50, Misgazines, local and New York papers, Shakespeare, Waverley novels, medical Journals, many publications were hought read and loaned to triends, ite houst eighty-eight areas of good land for \$M.50, to save of his plantation, the great washington's provided with the comment, "poor farming the sold his cotton, the produce of his plantation, the great was point, an noted with the comment, "poor farming the fact the lost but one patient, a man who had "had forty for the year, and his taxes were \$11, in the year's practice he lost but one patient, a man who had "had forty fly birth with the comment." He might have been an honor to himself, his family and his country but, for the use of the stimulus which slays its votaries by the thousand."

Versatile, indeed, was the doctor. He found time for many pleasantries. Playing the flute, accompanying the ladies into their carriages, going, with Messrs. Wynn and Yancey to seek wild flowers. Examining the ladies into their carriages, going, with Messrs. Wynn and Yancey to seek wild flowers. Examining the pupils at the academy, who did creditably in Latin, music and writing; walking to their counting rooms and sitting with the merchants, when the bell rings, attending meetings, at one time finding the room empty and the new lamp blazing. Conversing with the governor, congressmen and senators who visited or passed through town

her disgraceful hashard, whose wite is an othest of pity. Correcting a young colored half for Mr. Jenking, walking to the hill re vice the shifping.

Ever react to berve, but averse to leading money, children and the hill review but averse to leading money, children and the hills was at the increased and the bills passed from one to another in canceling obligations, and it is remarkable the discrete of confidence and benefity again and the hill passed from one to another in canceling obligations, and it is remarkable the discrete of confidence and benefity experts in the bill make the discrete of confidence and benefity experts in the bill make the control of the passed from one of the control of the passed from one of the passed from the passed from the passed for accounts took place, as per letter levilsing all due credits, her for its passed in the passed from th